



In conclusion, he renewed the demand for the previous question.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, appealed to his colleagues to withdraw the demand.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, also asked him to withdraw.

Mr. Cox said he would withdraw the motion in favor of his friend, Mr. Lawrence.

Mr. Campbell said he would allow the voice of Ohio on the other side.

Mr. Lawrence said he proposed to say but a few words in explanation of the vote, which was to be given to favor the bill.

He had no objection to the motion, in obedience to the provisions of duty, but he was apparently acting against the Democratic party, in whose bosom he was born and trained, and to which all he was and all he expected to be was born.

He had no opposition to the scheme of forming a Committee of Correspondence among the existing states; but this bill, while it was not all he desired, still gave him substantially what he had claimed.

Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, here raised some question, which was not distinctly understood.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, hoped his colleague would be heard.

I now renew the call for the previous question.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, said he had not the floor to renew it. He objected to this way of forming out the floor.

Mr. Campbell, of Virginia, asked to be allowed to give a reason in explanation.

Mr. Campbell referred his colleague to withdraw the demand.

Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, said the Democratic party was not the only one entitled to have heard.

Mr. Clark, of New York, desired to know if the gentleman from Ohio claimed a monopoly of the floor.

Mr. Giddings, I demand the previous question.

Some confusion ensued when Teller's were applied on the previous question, and reported—ays 103, nays 108. So the demand for the previous question was not sustained.

The House adjourned.

*Friday, April 30, 1858.*

*SENATE.*

The consideration of the report made by the committee of conference on the Kansas bill was resumed.

Mr. Broderick, in a few remarks, declared his opposition to the substitution of the committee, which he designed, he thought, to keep Kansas out of the Union.

He agreed with the gentleman from Mississippi, [Mr. Quinlan] that there was a submission to the people in effect. There was an alternative, he said, which the committee could come up with.

Mr. Quinlan did not consider the ordinance as any part of the Constitution. If Congress should restrict the rights of the States, the result would be, he said, a new State could only be admitted upon equal terms.

The House adjourned.

*Saturday, May 1, 1858.*

Mr. Lawrence, in his speech added:

"As white the lamp holds out to burn,

"The vestes since may return." [Rosewood laughter.]

Mr. Lawrence, in his speech added:

"We hold the voice that parity sends."

Mr. Marshall supported the gentleman who quoted what was best suited to his own case.

Mr. Cox said he stood by the Democratic party, and was ready to support its compromises under the Constitution. He acted only upon principle, but when he saw the substance, he would not act after that.

Mr. Marshall recited his remarks. He was opposed to the proposition, because it imposed a condition which was degrading to the Pro-Slavery cause.

This bill, if it became law, would render the South what would be regarded as a compromise with score. Its constituents did not send him as a sectional representative, so how much he could get from the North, he did not understand. He did not know which would look for ways, for how could he escape the consequences of the present hereafter? Gentlemen from the South were in error in expecting that Kansas could be induced to accept the proposition.

If the bill, if it became law, would render the South what would be regarded as a compromise with score. It would be the first time that the South would have the right to a seat in the Senate.

Mr. Marshall said it then would go forth to a free state. The present bill would be considered as a means of making a hundred thousand slaves.

Mr. Bigler said that he believed a majority of the people in Pennsylvania would endorse his bill.

After a brief debate on a point of order, the question was taken on suspending the rules of the committee of conference, which was decided in the affirmative—yes 31, nays 22.

*Yea—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Burdett, Chapman, Clark, Coffin, Cram, Cross, Cox, Cross of Mo., Craig, of North Carolina, Crawford, Crittenton, Doolittle, Douglass, Durbin, Elford, English, Evans, Fletcher, Foley, Garnett, Gilpin, Goodell, Green, Greeley, Grinnell, Gray, Grosvenor, Hall of Ohio, Hart, Hinckley, Hopkins, Houston, Hough, Huyle, Jackson, Jenkins, Jewell, Jones, of Tenn., J. G. Jones, Jones, Jones, Keitt, Kelly, Kingley, Lane, Ladd, Loring, Lovell, Lyman, McLean, Maynard, Miles, Miller, Milton, Moore, Niblack, Pendleton, Phelps, Phillips, Power, Read, Reilly, Rufus, Russell, Seward, Shattuck, Smith, Stetson, Sewall, Singleton, Smith of Tennessee, Stevens, Talbot, Tripp, and Watkins, White, Whipple, Winslow, Worcester, Zoeller, right of George Nye—Messrs. Abbott, Adrin, Andrews, Bennett, Billingshurst, Bingham, Blair, Blase, Bonham, Brooks, Buffinton, Burdine, Burnham, Clegg, Coffin, Conant, Chapman, Clark, of Connecticut, Clegg, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Craig, Curris, Danvers, Davis, McDaniel, Farnsworth, Folger, French, Gale, Gilpin, Goodell, Goodwin, Granger, Grow, Hall of Mass., Harlan, Harris of Md., Harris of N. Y., Hart, Hovey, Howard, Howell, Kellogg, Kilpatrick, Kingley, Knobell, Lester, Lovell, McKibbin, Marshall, of Kentucky, Marshall of Illinois, Morgan, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morris of Ills., Morris of Maine, Morse of Mass., Muller, Murray, Palmer, Pease, Petic, Piven, Poston, Putnam, Quinn, Rawlins, Sherman, Shattuck, Shattuck, Shattuck, Sibley, Smith, Stetson, Stanton, Tompkins, Underwood, Walker, Waldo, Watson, Washburn of Ills., Washburn of Maine, and Wilson—103.*

The following gentlemen were announced as having voted in favor of the bill:

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said that every Republican member voted upon the Crittenden amendment with his eyes open, and with the distinct understanding that the Northern crisis voting with them pleased their fondness and honor that they only desired to carry out their laws of popular sovereignty, by a fair, open, and frank ballot.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, It is probably pretty generally known that I was about the last to come into that arrangement, and I assure the gentleman from Kentucky, [Mr. Burnett], that he did not know it, and that he did not know it, but I was the last to understand it, for I did not hear it—that every gentleman belonging to the Douglas wing of the Democracy had pledged his word to each other, and to each other, and by that arrangement, to support a party [voices on the Republican side]. That is all.

[Mr. Giddings was here suddenly seized with indisposition, and borne from the Hall.]

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, appealed to the House for permission to speak.

Mr. Marshall declined to yield. He waited the facts to go before the country, to explain why he voted with the "Black Republican" party.

Upon such a vote, whenever out or to be out, he would stand with the Republicans or any other party, who would be pro-slavery and honor to stand with him.

I quote from the Richmond *Southern* to show that the issue with the extreme Southerners was, that they were not to be controlled by the South, or at all. Were Southern men willing to or before the country upon that issue? Or were they standing on the platform of popular sovereignty, and then raise up an agreeable party?

He moved to lay the bill upon the table.

He moved to lay the bill upon the table this morning, and resulted—yes 101, nays 113.

The House refused to lay the bill.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, said the vote was taken showed that there was not a majority in the House against the bill, and that was gratifying to him. He had no reasons to give for his vote; but, as he desired to get rid of the subject, he called for the previous question.

Tellers were ordered on the previous question, and reported—ays 99, nays 105.

So the previous question was decided in the affirmative, and for the sake of getting along, and, for the sake of getting a direct vote, he would be the first time to make a motion which he did not intend to vote for.

He moved to lay the bill upon the table.

He moved to lay the bill upon the table this morning, and resulted—yes 101, nays 113.

Tellers were ordered, and reported—ays 101, nays 103.

notes 107. So the previous question was not seconded.

After a proposal to postpone for seven days the bill was withdrawn, Mr. Milledge, of Virginia, got the bill. Mr. Franklin, of the North complained of wrong, and their policy was plainly to strip the minds of the North into the belief that they were to be wronged in this particular. He did not permit himself to be unprincipled.

Mr. Quinlan of Mississippi, in reply to a question by Mr. Milledge, stated that he opposed this bill upon the ground that it was a plain back to the people of the South to Leavenworth, and that the committee of conference was the most unprincipled that could be to their position; but as he was not able, he (Mr. H.) would say something in reply to the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Cox, and in regard to the bill.

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